Our advices from Europe do not accord with the late telegraphic reports of events in Spain, published in some of our newspapers and seized upon by the Union for political purposes. The intelligence which we have received relative to the condition of affairs in Spain satisfies us that those reports are absurd as well as contradictory. It is believed or opinion, for our reconsideration and correction. to be impossible for ESPARTERO and NARVAEZ to It talks a great deal about British intrigues, (always unite in the same political movement, and if, as is a safe card at a pinch;) about Messrs. Hulsemann, reported, the Duke of RIVAS, a man inveterately monarchical, has become President of the Council of Ministers, then it cannot be that the authority little better than the Union does; about a horse of the Oueen is in peril. The reports relative to of the Queen is in peril. The reports relative to sixteen feet high, which we presume refers to the the Duke of Montpensier and the King of Portugal, which conflict with one another, are in the nature of things improbable. All the men who ing to "its first position" about the Greytown have figured in the revolt are devoted to the Queen. The movement is military, and not national, and has for its object the destruction of the Minister SARTORIUS, who has become very odious. Should the Ministry be replaced by a more popular one, the restoration of tranquillity will follow. Such is the tenor of our European intelligence touching pass without further notice.

the revolt in the Peninsula. The letter of our Paris correspondent, bearing date the 20th ultimo and received last night, con-

elective franchise: we desire a diminution of taxes and a strict economy in the use of the public funds: we desire that offices, civil and military, be distributed according to merit and length of service: we wish to rescue the communes from the centralization which is devouring them, and to invest them with that local independence which is essential to their progress and prosperity: and, finally, as a guaranty to all these blessings, we desire to establish upon a solid basis the national militia. Such are our intentions"

In another proclamation, dated at Aranjuez or the 1st of July, 1854, and signed by the three chiefs, Domingo Dulce, Leopoldo O'Donnell, and Ros DE OLANO, the ends of the insurrection are thus declared:

"Return to the Constitution of 1837; maintenance upon the throne of Queen ISABELLA II; perpetual exile of the Queen Mother; dismissal of a despotic Ministry; abandonment of the forced loan decreed by the actual Cabinet in order to satisfy its insatiable ambition; the restoration of peace in our country. Such is the end which we mean to attain at any price, as we will teach upon the field of honor to the traitors whose blind and guilty felly we mean to punish."

We observe that our Government paper (the Union) adroitly converts the exaggerated reports from Spain into an argument in favor of voting the President ten millions of dollars with which to purchase Cuba. The Union says:

"If Spain should be forced to sell Cuba, and she ' should transfer it to another purchaser than our-' selves because the Executive is not provided with the means to make a cash payment, the peo-' ple of the United States will not hold the Presi-'dent responsible for the loss."

What puerility is this to be gravely addressed to the common-sense of Congress? We had supposed that if our Government had learned any one lesson of the temper of the Spanish Government and people it was the utter hopelessness of ever purchasing Cuba. We have been told over and over again by our own Ministers and Spanish Ministers that the sale of Cuba is an impossibility; that no Minisenough to propose such a thing. Spain, it is well known, would rather lose Cuba by a war than by be so convinced of this fact that we are confident he has not taken a single official step towards such of Mr. Borland's confinement at the consulate, inadvertentan overture. The thing is hopeless, and if Congress were to give to the President ten times ten millions for the purpose it would be in vain.

MURDER AT THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

A telegraphic despatch published yesterday mentioned the murder, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in New York, of Mr. CHARLES LORING, of California, by Mr. R. M. GRA-HAM, of New Orleans. From the evidence taken before the Coroner's Jury we learn some of the particulars of this sad tragedy.

Mr. Loring was a resident of California and receiver of public moneys at Benicia. His room at the hotel was on the same floor as that of Mr. Graham, but the parties had no acquaintance with each other. A little after five o'clock on Thursday morning, Mr. and Mrs. Loring being in bed, they were disturbed by the furious ringing of the hall bell, just beside their room. Mr. Loring, supposing it to have been done by a stranger, opened his door and suggested that all the servants were in bed and could not be seen. Mr. Graham said he had been ringing his room bell for two hours without having any attendance, showing at the same time some ill-temper by swearing, &c., whereupon Mr. Loring retired within his room. But the bell rang furiously again, causing Mr. Loring again to remonstrate, telling Graham that his wife was sick, and advising him to dress himself that he might be in a condition to be waited upon by the fearle grayants. This dition to be waited upon by the female servants. This further irritated Graham, who continued to ring the hall bell until Mr. Loring dressed himself and proceeded down stairs to endeavor to find a servant. On his way down, or in returning, he met Graham, who, in the course of some angry words, applied an epithet to Loring, for which the latter struck him. Graham then stabbed the eceased with a sword cane which he had in his hand. killing him almost instantly. He has been committed to prison to await his trial.

EXPLOSION AND FIRE.—An explosion took place at the drug store of Dr. Jayne, on Market street, Nashville, about ten o'clock on Tuesday night, the 25th ultime, which resulted in a destructive fire, consuming about \$20,000 worth of property. The sufferers from the five

\$20,000 worth of property. The sufferers from the five were Mr. Wm. Stewart, Stewart & Owen, Mr. Luski, Mr. Wagoner, John M. Hill, and Mr. Brand.

The explosion was very violent, and the noise was heard for miles around. The front part of the store was blown out into the street, and the side walls also thrown into the rooms adjoining. The fire spread with astonishing rapidity, and the inmates of the house barely escaped with their lives.

The immediate cause of the explosion is not certainly known. Dr. Jayne was in his store, and was so severely burnt that his recovery is considered extremely doubtful. He says that he was weighing out some powder, and that it was accidentally ignited, which is the only account he gives of it.—Whig.

As the Philadelphia train for Baltimore approached Wilmington on Monday the engineer observed a lady and two girls, who were her daughters, walking on the track. He immediately gave the alarm, and the mother and one daughter escaped; but, unfortunately, the other one fell and was crushed to death by the cars.

OLD SCHOOL PRESETTERIAN CHURCH.—This is the largest body of Presbyterians in one connexion in the world. According to its annual statistics, just issued, the Philadelphia American learns it numbers 2,203 ministers, 236 licentiates, 2,976 churches, and 225,404 communicants. There were added during the ecclesiastical year just closed 63 ministers, 92 churches, 13,433 communicants on professions of their faith; 23 ministers additional to the ng were added from other denominations. The foregoing were added from other denominations. The amount contributed to congregational and benevolent objects during the year has been \$2,026,724. The body is now considerably larger than before the New School branch of the church separated from it.

The Union-from the inveteracy of habit, we suppose, which impels it, right or wrong, to contra dict us-takes very indignant exception to the few remarks with which we accompanied the documents respecting the transactions at Greytown. But the Union specifies scarcely a single error, either of fact Marcy, Koszta, and Ingraham; about the sins of high horse of the Union, but should have been sixteen hands not feet; about the Intelligencer's sticktransaction, although the Intelligencer had taken no position on the subject at all, except to express a wish that the Government might be found blameless in the matter. It would be a waste of time to undertake an analysis of all these inconsequent alundertake an analysis of all these inconseque lusions, and the Union must excuse us if we let them

The only point of the Union's article of yesterday which we think worthy of any particular remark is the imputation that we accused the statements commonly circulated by certain presses in date the 20th ultimo and received last night, contains an extract from one of the proclamations of tains an extract from one of the proclamations of Gen. O'Donnell, a chief of the movement, in which he thus announces the ends he wishes to attain, viz:

"We desire the preservation of the throne, but without the camarilla which dishonors the throne; we desire the rigorous execution of the fundamental laws, the amelioration of our legislative regulation of taxes and elective franchise; we desire a diminution of taxes and extract from one of the proclamations of the population of the proplement of the proplement of the proplement of the population of the disadvantage of the population of the proplement for a short time, I hope to be able to satisfy them that this little community has been struggling for very life with the ingratitude, avaitable to be able to satisfy them that this little community has been struggling for very life with the ingratitude, avaitable to be able to satisfy them that this little community has been struggling for very life with the ingratitude, avaitable to be able to satisfy them that this little community has been struggling for very life with the ingratitude, avaitable to be able to satisfy them that this little community has been struggling for very life with the ingratitude, avaitable to be able to satisfy them that this little community has been struggling for very life with the ingratitude, avaitable to be able to satisfy them that this little community has been struggling for very life with the ingrative, and domineering propensities of the Nicaragua Transit Company. But little more than a year ago the city offered the company, whose lands on Punta Arenas were fast washing away, two large and valuable tracts, estimated at between \$20,000 and \$30,000, in all respects well suited to their purposes. The offer was net accepted well suited to their purposes. The offer as hor purposes. The offer was net accepted at the time, but one can hardly fail to admire their singular return for the presume was the case with Capt. Hollins. He conceived that his orders left him no alternative but to lav the town in ashes, yet we doubt not that he endeavored as far as he could to avoid any sacrifice of life. We impute no barbarity to the officer. The barbarity existed in his orders, if he construed them aright. But the Union tells us that "the course acted in good faith, his defence must be the obscuriframing precise and definite instructions for the as Capt. Hollins was dispatched to Grevtown to punish.

We apprehend that the real error in the affair will be found to consist in a little too much precipitancy on the part of the Government—first in giving credence to interested statements, and then resolving too promptly to inflict signal and condign punishment on what it conceived to be a heinous national insult, yet without any distinct idea of the mode or measure of punishment to be inflicted, an opinion which finds much support in the articles which we subjoin, supposing them to be not entire perversions of the truth. They are from known sources, and are quoted from the columns of a Democratic journal:

FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING POST.

Burning of Greytown—Message from the President. We copy from the Washington Union the official reponse of the President and of the heads of the State and Navy Departments to the call of Congress for the papers relating to the recent burning of Greytown. The President sends the papers without note or comment; he declines either to approve or disapprove of any thing officially.

The Washington Union, however, may be supposed to dicate the view which the Administration is preparing to take of the transaction. That print intimates, in an try of any party in Spain could be found bold article which we copy elsewhere, that Capt. Hollins exceeded his instructions; at the same time it is unwilling to admit that there was any thing in his conduct which may not be susceptible of explanation. Upon this point re imagine there will be a difference of opinion. *

The letter of Mr. Fabens, in which he gives his account ly discloses the feeling with which his conduct had inspired his own countrymen on board the Northern Light. When he realized the critical position in which he had placed himself, he sent Mr. Fabens to the steamer at midnight for a guard to protect him. Mr. Fabens went to the steamer, and instead of returning with a guard, as was expected, a committee of three was appointed to go ashore and consult with Mr. Borland about the course they should take. Mr. Fabens does not tell why fifty men did not at once arm themselves and volunteer to go to the relief of an American Minister in duress. Every one will, however, supply the omission of Mr. Fabena's statement. We happen to have the explanation upon better authority than mere inference. We are credibly informed by one who was in Greytown at the time that the passengers declined going with Mr. Fabens because, they said, Borland had got into a foolish scrape and he might get out of it as he got into it. They did not feel disposed to countenance his conduct by going to his assistance. In this connexion we desire the attention of our readers to an important letter from Mr. Wood, who is one of the principal losers by the burning of Greytown, and who has given some facts connected with the murder of Antonio which add materially to Mr. Borland's responsibility. Mr. Wood's statement is confirmed by a correspondent of the Boston Atlas, whose communication is almost in the face; and the Mayor, on the spot, offered a reward of fifty dollars for the discovery of the vagabond. The next morning the City Attorney addressed a note to the Compression of insplicit and inspiration of inspiration o so given.

Letter from Mr. Samuel S. Wood, of the firm of S. S. Wood & Son, at Greytown, formerly a resident of Peekskill, Westchester county, and sergeant-at-arms of the Assembly of the State of New York in 1846.

PREESKILL, AUGUST 2, 1854.
To the Editor of the Evening Post: The recent outrage perpetrated upon the defenceless city of Greytown, or San Juan del Norte, ostensibly in part to indemnify the Nicaragua Transit Company for injuries suffered by them at the hands of its citizens, may give an interest to some statements showing the relations in which that company have heretofore stood with the Government there established. Having been for four years a resident trader in Greytown, I am able to testify from my own knowledge that the Transit Company can put forth but slight pretensions to the virtues of genero-sity in their transactions with the people of that seaport he facts are these: The British Government having, both for itself and the

King of the Mosquito territory, of which it had maintained the protectorate, abandoned all authority over Greytown, the inhabitants, in 1852, organized a Government, and, in conformity with the excellent and liberal constiand, in conformity with the excellent and liberal consti-tution they had unanimously adopted, elected their mu-nicipal officers. At the very first election the agent of the Transit Company, with the entire force of workmen in his employ, attended the polls, coming over in boats from their station across the river at Punta Arenas for the purpose, and by their efforts, a city council was chosen, consisting of five American citizens, with the understanding that they would be favorable to the objects and rights of the company. Three of these members elect were from New York, one from New Orleans, and

one from the State of Arkansas.

Enjoying thus the favor and protection of a Government and constitution established by themselves, it was reasonable to expect that the Transit Company would cheerfully comply with the regulations and duties imposed by them. But what did the company do? Why, their very first act was an act of rebellion. The lands which they first act was an act of rebellion. The lands which they now occupy, and which, under the former Government, were held at an annual rent of six cents stering by them as tenants at will, to be delivered up at its order, and to be used solely as a coal depot, were included, by the constitution ratified by themselves, among the possessions of the city government. Yet they have never paid the first farthing to the rightful owners, and have utterly refused to recognise their property in the lands. They have all along set at defiance not only the dictates of right and

justice, but the laws of the very Government they themselves had founded. Indeed, so open and daring is this opposition that, during the various suits instituted by their creditors in the city courts for debts due from the company, the agent, in reply to the question why he resisted the jurisdiction of the civil authorities, declared that he was so instructed by the directors of the company. Nevertheless, for the first six months at least after the establishment of the city government, this same company had repeatedly acknowledged its jurisdiction by suing and defending suits in its courts of law. What reasons they may have had for turning against its protecting authority are best known to themselves.

IMPORTANT REPORT—RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

In the Senate, on Thursday, Mr. Mason, from the following Report against the expediency of placing ten millions of dollars at the disposal of the President, as a provisional measure, to enable him to meet any exigency that may arise in the recess in our relations with Spain:

The Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was re-

tecting authority are best known to themselves.

With regard to the building alleged to have been destroyed by the government of Greytown, and for which damages to the amount of \$20,000 have been claimed by

workmen.

2. It was removed, in a legal and orderly manner, by the Mayor from the grounds belonging to the city, on which it had been illegally erected, and of which the company had no lease, after summons had been repeatedly served,

3. The entire value of the property thus removed, instead of being \$20,000, as the company claim, falls considerably below one thousand dollars, and that too on the

most liberal estimate. I will conclude my present letter with the remark that

poor Antonio, the bungo man. I was sailing down the river in the boat which followed that commanded by Capt. Smith. When I arrived, the same night, I learned all the barbarity existed in his orders, if he construed them aright. But the Union tells us that "the course pursued by Capt. Hollins was not distinctly indicated in his instructions." This, for the sake of and had formerly been a pilot for Capt. Smith. When I arrived, the same night, I learned all the particulars about the transaction. There was no material diversity of statement. Antonio, the owner of the bungo, had his boat made fast to a tree, getting supper for his men—some ten or twelve men and some women who were with him. Antonio was a well-known pilot on the river, and had formerly been a pilot for Capt. Smith. dicated in his instructions." This, for the sake of and had formerly been a pilot for Capt. Smith. A difficulty occurred between them at that time, and there was acted in good faith, his defence must be the obscurity of his instructions. And here in justice to the ty of his instructions. And here, in justice to the Government, we are free to admit the difficulty of if he ran into him. The vessel struck but did not sink framing precise and definite instructions for the the bungo. To the passengers who rushed to know what punishment of such an offence and such offenders he was about Smith said that his rudder would not work, and that the collision was an accident.

Antonio was a Spanish mixed blood; a perfectly peace ful and quiet man, and universally respected. When his wounded body came to be seen at the station-house the people were very much infuriated, for they looked upon it as a wanton and deliberate murder.

P. S. I forgot to mention that Mr. Sigaud, the mayor, offered a reward of fifty dollars for the apprehension of the person who threw the glass bottle at Mr. Borland. Our firm were among those who protested against this indignity, for we looked upon it, as it was, the act of some irresponsible person. Wa placed some irresponsible person. We placed our property and effects under the protection of the American consul. The protection was not such as was anticipated. Thirty thousand dollars would not repair the loss we have sus-Yours, respectfully, San't S. Wood.

FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BOSTON ATLAS. IRVING HOUSE, JULY 28, 1854.

The proximate cause of the recent wanton destruction of our town was the homicide by the Captain of the Transit Company's steamer, which was descending the river with the May passengers and ran into a bungo, (native boat,) injuring it considerably, whereupon the patron and owner of the bungo remonstrated and demanded pay for his injury, threatening to shoot Capt. Smith; some accounts say aimed his gun at him. The steamer pro-ceeded down the river, when Mr. Solon Borland, Minister lenipotentiary of the United States to Central America, aid to the captain, "Why didn't you shoot the d-d black"

-(the language is two gross for publication.)
The captain turned the steamboat, which by this time was about half a mile below the scene of the dispute, and ran back against the current of the river to where the bungo laid, and having meanwhile been below and loaded his rifle, deliberately dropped on one knee and shot the captain of the bungo dead. He went below and expense the dead and he would be been below and expense. pressed regret at the deed; said he would not have done it if "Borland" had not told him to do it. The victim was a very respectable man, a Nicaraguan named Antonio, and has formerly been a pilot on the steamboat.

plaint having been made, a warrant was issued for the arrest of Capt. Smith, who at first seemed willing to sub-mit, when Borland interfered, and, rifle in hand, stood

mit, when Borland interfered, and, rife in hand, stood on the guards of the boat, telling the marshal if he stepped on board he would shoot him; that Smith should not be arrested; that he (Borland) was an American Minister, and called upon the passengers to aid him. The passengers of course were disposed to protect the Minister, but did nothing except talk.

The marshal returned without his prisoner, and in the course of the afternoon Borland came on shore and went to the house of the Commercial Agent, remaining until evening. Meanwhile a report came ashore that the passengers were coming to burn the town, and the authorities stationed the police along shore, forbidding boats to land after dark. During the evening a boat was sent ashore from the steamship for Borland, which was net permitted to land, and Borland was obliged to remain ashore all night. From this arose the report of the imashore all night. From this arose the report of the im-prisonment of the Minister.

Pending this a rumor was circulated that the homicide (Smith) was at the house of the Commercial Agent, and an excited rabble of the countrymen of the victim went down to arrest him without warrant or authority, and Borland came down stairs and exasperated them still more by his harangue, in the choicest kind of dialect, such as, Off, seum of h—ll, &c.

any intention of insulting the Minister, and the steamer sailed, bringing that distinguished personage to New York.

The Tribune of this city on the 26th July contains letter, over the signature of "H. L. S.," giving an account of the burning of the town by the "Cyane," derived

from a lady, an eye-witness.

About one-half of the property destroyed belonged to Americans, and there happen to be here now, accidentally, American residents of San Juan whose loss will exeed \$100,000. Lieut. Col. Fremont was among the passengers who

ritnessed the murder.

The Hamburgh Consul at San Juan, H. Weidemann, sq., tried to prevent it, but the counsels of our represen

[We have thought fit to omit in the above some very strong editorial expressions of censure-of Capt. H. for the language of his note to the English officer, and some personal epithets bestowed in the letters on Minister Bon-LAND .- Nat. Int.]

Wonderful Escare.—A little girl, about four years old, a daughter of Dr. Case, of Milledgeville, (Georgia,) in playing about a well near his dwelling a few days since, missed her step and fell a distance of forty feet, or more, in six feet water. Fortunately in her descent she only struck the water, and in rebounding caught the curb projecting a little above it, where she sustained herself until she was taken out unhurt.

A BENEFACTOR TO HIS RACE. - A Mr. Sweetser-Thom as W. Sweetser; we will give his whole name on account of the benevolence of his act—has left his property to his family, with a condition that at the period of their deaths family, with a condition that at the period of their deaths ten thousand dollars of it shall go to purchasing cooking stoves for the poor of Salem, (Mass.) Each person unable to purchase a stove is to be provided with one out of the said fund, and all the necessary cooking utensiis besides. If somebody would leave a fund by which the necessary supply of fuel would be cheapened, the poor of Salem would stand a chance of being tolerably comfortable during the winter.—Ledger.

The Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the message of the President of the United States of the 1st of the present month, in raply to the resolution of the Senate asking information "whether any thing has wisen since the date of his message to the House of Representatives of the 15th March last, concerning our relations with the Government of Spain, which, in his opinion, may dispense with the suggestions therein contained touching the propriety of 'provisional measures' by Congress to meet any exigency that may arise in the recess of Congress affecting those relations," report:

The Committee entirely concur with the President in he declaration contained in his message to the House of Lepresentatives, and reiterated in his message to the lenate, that "in view of the position of the island of Cuba, its proximity to our coast, the relations which it must ever bear to our commercial and other interests, it is vain to expect that a series of unfriendly acts, infringing our commercial rights, and the adoption of a policy threatening the honor and security of these States, can long exist with peaceful relations;" and are satisfied that, thatever measures may be found necessary to insure fuure security and repose to the country, (menaced from he quarter indicated.) and to vindicate the honor of our lag, will be adopted by Congress. An earnest hope, both on the part of the President and of Congress, that the difficulties with Spain referred to in the message would lave been adjusted before the termination of the present ession by an amicable arrangement, has, as it would aprear, caused both to forbear, until but a short interval emains between the close of the present and the stated ommencement of the next meeting of Congress.

The full reparation that has been demanded by the Executive, with adequate guarantees for the future, will alone satisfy the just expectations of the country, and the committee would not hesitate to recommend the "provisional measures" suggested by the President, to be executed by hin in the recess of Congress, even under the difficulties of maturing them when the close of the session is alresty at hand, were the interval to be long before the next meeting of Congress. As that will be, heweyer, but of four months' duration, they have deemed it better on the whole to leave the subject, as it is at present, with the Executive. Should the occasion unfortunately render it necessary, it must of course occupy the earliest attention of Congress at its next meeting. And for the abovereasons the committee ask to be discharged. The regrest of the committee was agreed to, and

the report irdered to be printed.

HOMESTEAD BILL.

The vot by yeas and nays, contained in our sketch o the proceedings of the House of Representatives on Wednesday, apon Mr. Dawson's motion to take up the bills on the speaker's table, cannot, as we learn, be regarded in any view as a test of the opinion of members on the homestad bill. That bill was one amongst twenty-eight other alls on the Speaker's table, some of which were prior to the homestead bill on the calendar. Many members, herefore, voted to take up these bills without the slighest reference to the homestead bill, amongst whom, we are authorized to say, was Mr. FAULKNER, of Virginia whose opposition to the homestead bill is well

INDIAN FIGHT IN TEXAS.

A letter in the New Orleans True Delta gives the folloving account of the skirmish between a small party of mounted riflemen and a band of Indians, in which Capt VAN BUREN was so badly wounded that he died about ten

days afterwards:

Corpus Christi, (Texas,) July 19, 1854.

On the 11th instant Capt. Van Buren and twelve men of the mounted rifles overtook a party of twenty-five Camanche Indians, and whipped them handsomely. Capt. King and a party of infantry mounted on mules first got en their trail near Las Moras, on the El Paso road, and pursued them four days, when the mules gave out. Fortunately, about this time he met Capt. Van Buren, who was out from Fort Inge on a scout, and put him on the trail. He followed it up for six days, and travelled over three hundred miles, when he overtook the Indians. To avoid pursuit they crossed the Nucces three times, and also a large lake. Capt. Van Buren swam his horses four hundred yards across this lake, and struck the trail on the opposite side. The two parties discovered each other as the Indians were turning a hill, and when the each other as the Indians were turning a hill, and when the Captain got round the hill be found the Indians drawn up in line of battle ready to receive him—they having taken their saddles and every thing off their horses except the bridles and put them in a pile. The Indians opened the fight with arrows, and when they supposed they had drawn the fire of the Captain's party, charged it. The Captain immediately ordered his men to dismount and take their rifles; before this they had used only their revolvers without much effect. When some five or six Indians had been knocked off their horses, they broke, and the Captain charged them.

horses, they broke, and the Captain charged them.

The Indians left one of their number dead on the ground, but succeeded in carrying the other dead and wounded off. They left their saddles, &c. Capt. Van Buron and three of his men were wounded. In the commencement of the fight the Captain received a wound in his sword arm, which bled pro-Captain received a wound in his sword arm, which bled profusely, and in the charge he attacked a powerful young Indian, who was on foot, and, after having made several cuts at him, the Indian suddenly sprang from under his horse's neek, with his bow already drawn, and shot the arrow through his body. It entered on the right side, about six inches above the navel and below the ribs, and the fron head came out on the left side of the spine, having cut through his sword belt behind. He drew the arrow out with both hands, and, believing the wound mortal, lay down to die. He, however, sent an express to Fort Ewell, and in the course of two or three days an ambulance and Dr. Head arrived, and he was taken to this place, some fifty or sixty miles from the battle-field.

CHURCH TROUBLES .- Some time previous to the regular meeting of the First Baptist Church at Pittsburgh, held on Saturday evening last, Mr. John Scannell, who had been officiating as clerk to the congregation, had been dismissed by Mr. Williams, and at the meeting a motion was offered to reinstate Mr. Scannell. This motion was offered to reinstate Mr. Scannell. motion was offered to reinstate Mr. Scannell. This mo-tion Mr. Williams refused to put to the meeting, and afterwards, in opposition to the expressed will of those present, declared the meeting adjourned, and put out the gas lights. He subsequently sought to gain possession of the books of the church, in which he was resisted, and some disturbance ensued. The congregation then elected another moderator, and passed resolutions closing the church and declaring Mr. Williams to be no longer their

On Menday Mr. John Vandergrift appeared before On Menday Mr. John Vandergrift appeared before Mayor Volz, charging the Rev. Samuel Williams, C. Bargessor, and Mrs. Nancy Crawford with acting in a riotous and disorderly manner in disturbing the congregation.

Mr. Vandergrift also commenced sait against Mr. Williams, charging him with assault, and against Mrs. Nancy Crawford for an assault on Mrs. Vandergrift.

On the other hand, Mr. Williams has preferred charges cannot Masser.

against Messrs. John Follansbee, John Vandergrift, D. McClelland, John Scannell, Aquilla Scannell, W. H. Dake, McClelland, John Scannell, Aquilla Scannell, W. H. Dake, J. Dake, W. D. Highter, and Levi Severance, for riotously obtaining the church book from Samuel Bargessor, the clerk of the congregation, the keys from the sexton, and for ejecting the complainant from the church. The church, for the present, has been placed in charge of the High Constable.—Pittsburgh paper. On Monday, a short distance below Ghent, (Ky.) the

son of Mr. Stephens, who was on a mowing machine for the purpose of driving the team while mowing, accidently fell forward of the machine and had both of his legs severed from his body.

THE ELECTION IN CANADA.—The Mentreal Herald o THE ELECTION IN CANADA.—The Mentreal Herald of July 29 classifies the politics of the members who have been so far elected, and the result shows thirty-five opponents of the Ministry to twenty-five Ministerialists. Hincks, the Inspector-General, and the principal member of the Elgin Administration, met with a warm opposition, but has been elected in two of his strongholds, Renfrew and South Oxford. The Toronto Globe considers the general result a defeat of the Ministry. Hincks and Solicitor-General Morrison are the only members of the Government who have been so far returned.

HEAVY HOTEL ROBBERY .- Michael Malone, a contract HEAVY HOTEL ROBISERY.—Michael Malone, a contractor on the Pennsylvania railroad, was robbed on Monday night of a carpet bag containing \$4,000 at the American Hotel, Philadelphia. It is said that upon arriving at the hotel Mr. Malone hurriedly deposited his carpet bag in a room down stairs and left the house on business of importance. While absent a stranger directed a servant to bring the bag to his room, which was done without hesitation on the part of the servant, who supposed every thing to be right, and shortly after the stranger came down stairs, handed the key to the servant, and walked out. He has not since been heard of.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDET,

James Tilton, of Indiana, to be surveyor-geral for the Territory of Washington. JOHN CALHOUN, of Illinois,

Kansas and Nebraska. WILLIAM PELHAM, of Texas, to be surveyor

New Mexico. GEORGE P. STILES, to be an associate justi of the supreme court for the Territory of Utah, in thplace of

John U. H. Underwood, declined. REUBEN H. GIBSON, of Ohio, to be receiver atefiance

Ohio, vice William Sheffield, removed. RALPH WILCOX, of Oregon, to be register for regon. JAMES GUTHRIE, jr., of Oregon, to be reaver for

DIEDRICH UPMAN, of Wisconsin, to be registefor th Minona land district, in Minnesota. LORENZO D. SMITH, of Minnesota, to be receive for

Minona land district, in Minnesota. WILLIAM W. PHELPS, of Michigan, to be rester for the Redwing land district, in Minnesota. CHRISTOPHER GRAHAM, of Indiana, to be the Redwing land district, in Minnesota.

H. C. Moseley, of Washington Territory, to be regis ter for said Territory.

ELIAS YULEE, of Ohio, to be receiver for the Ind office

for Washington Territory. ROBERT B. CAMPBELL, of Texas, to be Conul of the United States for the port of London, vice Geo. N Sanders. ROGER BARTON, of Mississippi, to be Consul & the Unied States for the port of Havana, in the islan of Cuba, in the place of Alexander M. Clayton, resigned SAMUEL H. MONTGOMERY, of Arkansas, to be Agent for

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

the Indians in New Mexico.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, REGISTER'S OFFICE, JULY 81, 1854. Receipts and Expenditures of the United States for the quarter ending June 20, 1854, exclusive of trust funds and Trea-

RECEIPTS. ...\$14,020,822 17 Sales of public lands

\$16,884,739 86 EXPENDITURES.

Civil, miscellaneous, and foreign inter-......\$3,842,906 70 Pensions\$122,893 18

Indian department......278,833 13 401,726 81 War. viz: Army proper, &c......2 Fortifications, armories,2.261.131 18 and arming militia.......556,476 83 Harbors, &c.......257.093 62257,098 62 3,074,701 63

Pay of the navy, &c 2,079,046 89 Steam mail service..........518,955 64

Public debt, viz: Interest on public debt....1,379,645 90 Redemption of stock of 1842813,279 73 Redemption of stock of 1843

.5,000 00 Redemption of stock of .656,586 74 Redemption of stock of ..2,233,050 00

Redemption of Texan in-demnity

demnity..... Premium on stock re-.806,452 80 6,832,765 13

> \$23,745,102 34 C. S. JONES, Acting Register.

Governor BRIGHAM YOUNG, of Utah, recently made a reaty of neace with the chiefs of the Pah Utah and Pauvan Indians, by which the Indians agree that they will on no ccasion attack Americans or Mormons, and use all their influence to prevent any depredations on the property of emigrants or settlers. Gov. Young presented them with eighteen head of cattle, blankets, clothing, arms and ammunition, and arranged for the permanent residence of six citizens with Walker's band of Utahs, to accompany the lives and property of the whites.

The New England Emigrants for Kanzas, who have reached St. Louis, (Mo.) write back to their friends in lities are said to have been nearly \$100,000. Boston they have met with a most hospitable reception

Paul's Pioneer of the 17th has a long article against the propriety of giving the munificent grant of lands by Con-gress to the company chartered by the Legislature of Minnesota last year. It says:

"The attempt of the company aforesaid to swallow the whole at a mouthful by organizing, electing directors, &c., immediately after the passage of the bill, is nugatory, and can result in no particular benefit to themselves or their future prospects. The intention of Congress to nullify all former charters of the Territorial Legislature, disposing of these lands in advance, is too obvious to escape the notice of any but those whose interest it is to affect to believe otherwise."

THE JERSEY CITY CONFLAGRATION .- The loss by thi disastrous fire is now ascertained to reach \$300,000. An Irish widow, named Margaret McClennau, was burnt to leath in one of the houses while intoxicated. She was rescued from the house, but went back into it just as it was about to fall to search for her little girl, whom she supposed to be there.

THE PROFITS OF GOING TO LAW .- The case of Israel P. The Properts of Going to Law.—The case of Israel P.

Brown vs. the town of Plymouth, (Vt.) which has so long been pending in the Windsor County Court, and has found its way once or twice to the Supreme Courtand back, was decided last week in favor of the plaintiff, after occupying ten days of the time of the court in the trial. A piece of mountain land in the town of Plymouth, valued, as we are informed, at about \$40, is the matter in controversy. The costs which have already been incurred in attempting to settle the question of title will probably exceed \$83.000.—Windsor Journal. The costs which have already been incurred in attempting to settle the question of title will probably exceed \$8,000.—Windsor Journal.

CAPTAIN CANOT, or Twenty Years in an African Slaver, Boston, August 4.—A letter received here by the land
MATER, of Baltimore. Canot was formerly a pupil of the
well-known William Gray, the emicent shipowner of Boston, and was brought up in his service. He is an Italian
by birth, a Frenchman by descent, a Spaniard by semiby birth, a Frenchman by descent, a Spaniard by semiton live of the deaths averaged
live o what of an American by early association and apprentice-ship. His true name is Conneau, and he is a brother of the Dr. Conneau who has so long been the attendant and friend, and is now the medecin en chef, of the Emperor of France.

The sketches given in this volume are of the most en-The sketches given in this volume are of the most entertaining kind and abounding in adventure. In one place an account is given of a journey to Jimbo through the Mandingo country to that of the Fullahs. In another place the author sets forth the brutality of Dahomey and the sawagwie of the Amazons in his Majesty's service. There are, in addition, many graphic sketches of West India Plantation Life and the mode of operating with the Spanish Cuban Government, the life of forces on the India Plantation Life and the mode of operating with the Spanish-Cuban Government, the life of factors on the African coast, pirate life, fights and races with cruisers, adventures in the Mozambique channel, &c.

Mr. Mayer is a writer of fine abilities, master of a

chaste and animated style, and not without experience book-making. The Appletons will publish it.

On Wednesday last a man residing in the vicinity of Chatham, Upper Canada, drove a yoke of oxen upon the track of the Great Western Road, fastened them head and foot, and then, throwing them on their backs, tied them down and left them. The train which next passed the spot was thrown off, several persons were injured and great damage was done to the cars. The wretch who perpetrated the act has fled, but a large reward is offered for his approximation. CHOLERA, &c.

The health of New Orleans, as we have before had soeasion to remark, is unexampled for the season. case of cholers or yellow fever has occurred there during the last two months, and at our latest date (27th) these was " not the least indication of attack from disease was malady of any sort." The paragraph in our paper of 20th ultimo (copied from a contemporary) stating that there had been a few cases of cholera and several same of vellow fever at New Orleans was erroncous.

The aggregate number of deaths from cholera in Toledo, since the disease appeared there, is 239, and the average per day from five to six. The city generally is healthy, and has not been otherwise during the season Most of the victims have been foreigners passing through

Up to Monday last the interments in Montreal, for the month preceding, were one thousand and one.

On Friday there were five cases at Lambertville, (N. J.Y.

and at New Hope, on Saturday, nine cases were report The disease prevails to a considerable extent up the valley of the Delaware, in localities always supposed to be the most healthy, especially in reference cholers.

The deaths by cholera at Buffalo (N. Y.) for the week ending midnight on Saturday were seventy-one, [miltinoluding those at the Poor-house.) Of these, sixty died during the first three days of the week; sixty-six some foreigners, one traveller, and four American residence.

The cholers interments at Wheeling (Va.) for the month of July numbered sixty-eight, of which eight brought from the country.

Nine deaths occurred at Lamar's stage station & week. Subsequently, the attending physician, the law-keeper, and the man employed in making coffine also died. Besides these, four stage drivers, who were in the habit of taking their meals at the Lamar House, fell single-time to be discovered.

The cholera has appeared in Shipman, (Ky.) and proved fatal in a number of instances; in one case three deaths courred in a single family.

The deaths in St. John and Portland from Thursday noon to Friday noon were 24; on the 29th, 33 deaths were reported; and on the 30th there were 30 deaths reported. Several deaths from cholora have occurred at Frederical-

At Lambertsville, (N. J.) out of a population of 7,5480, the average interments were three a day from cholers

.....118,666 10 Four deaths were reported in Boston during the twee ty-four hours ending at noon on Tuesday.

On Saturday last there were reported in Troy twenty-three cases of cholera and twelve deaths. On Sunday morning twenty-five cases and ten deaths were reported. On the 28th ultimo there were twenty-three interments in Chicago, fourteen of which were persons who had the

Seven deaths from cholera occurred at Wheeling (Va.) from the 28th to the 31st ultimo, both days included.

Two fatal cases occurred in Kanawha county (Va.) last

week.

Forty-two deaths have occurred at the Chester county (Pa.) almshouse up to Sunday last. Several fatal causes are also reported in different sections of the county.

The Easton (Pa.) Argus states that the cholera loss broken out in the Northampton county poor-house. Sesseral deaths have already occurred.

Twenty fatal cases have occurred in the vicinity of Blainsville, Ohio, and all who can are fleeing to healthing

quarters.

Nine deaths from cholera had taken place at Fains.
Ohio, and its vicinity, up to the 26th ultimo, when the disease had materially abated.

During the forty-eight hours ending at noen on Miss day five fatal cases were reported in Bos No fatal cases were reported in Newark, New James, on Tuesday. Alderman E. M. Dodd, who has for musics exposed himself in laboring to avert the ravages of the cholera from his fellow-citizens of Newark, fell a vicaism

to the destroyer on Monday. The Stanton (Va.) Spectator has seen a letter stading that on Monday week two or three persons died of the lera at the Blue Ridge Tunnel, on Wednesday four or free, and on Sunday one; in all about eight.

The report that the cholera had broken out in Burke county, Georgia, is unfounded.

Telegraphic Correspondence.

Death of Mr. Fillmore's Brother. Buffalo, July 29.—A private despatch from a reliable ource announces the death of President Fillmore's Brother yesterday at St. Paul's, Minnesota, of cholera.

Mortality and Cholera at Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, JULY 29.—The total mortality in the bity this week will probably exceed 500. The reports already received of cholers will reach sixty, exclusive of about thirty deaths at the almshouse from that disease. Sickness at the Baltimore Almshouse.

BALTIMORE, JULY 30.—The cholera at the Almahresse is on the increase. Up to four o'clock this evening them Heavy Failure.

Burralo, July 29.—Messrs. P. A. & J. A. Alberger, butchers and provision dealers, have failed. Their links Fire and Loss of Life.

Fire and Loss of Life.

Lowell, (Mass.) July 29.—A fire broke out last negative in the movement, and adding that throughout the State the same feeling prevails. This does not look much like the antipathy and excitement against Northern settlers of which we have read so much in the newspapers.—Philadelphia American.

The Minnesota Railroad Land Grant.—The St. Paul's Pioneer of the 17th has a long article against the propriety of giving the munificent grant of lands by Congress to the company chartered by the Legislature of Minnesota Caree Cod Festival

Cape Cod Festival.

Boston, August 3.—The third annual festival of the Cape Cod Association was held yesterday at Yarmouth. Thousands of persons were present. Chief Justice Shaw presided, and speeches were made by Governor Washburn. osiah Quincy, B. F. Hallett, and others. The festive

was interesting and much enjoyed. The Downing Court Martial. PHILADELPHIA, August 3 .- The naval court me agreed upon a verdict yesterday, which was transmitted to Washington last night. The members are awaiting An orders from the Department to disperse.

Canadian Elections. TORONTO, JULY 31.—The Parliamentary election returns thus far show the election of sixty-four reformers and twenty-two conservatives. Mr. Hincks, for Premier, is returned from two constituencies by a large majority.

Arrival of the Commissioner of Russia.

Cholera in Marseilles. Boston, August 4 .- A letter received here by the letter 160 daily. Great distress prevailed.

Great Fire at Lebanon.

Louisville, August 1 .- The extensive cotton, flour and woollen mills at Lebanon, Tennessee, were consumed by fire on Saturday last. The loss amounts to \$110,000. and the insurance to \$31,000. Two hundred and the hands are thrown out of employment. It was the wark of an incendiary.

New York Markets.

New York, August 4 .- The flour market is unchange ed, with a moderate demand at previous rates. Wheat is firm; corn is a trifle lower. Whiskey, pork, beef, and lard are unchanged, with a limited business.

Baltimore Market.

Baltimore Market.

Baltimore, August 4.—Business in Baltimore is very quiet. Howard street sells at \$8, and City Mills at \$72.5 buyers are not much disposed to give these prices. When good to prime, white, \$1.68a \$1.75; choice do for family flour, \$1.80; red wheat, standard qualities, \$1.59 a \$1.65; inferior do \$1.40 a \$1.55. Corn, white, 71 a 75; yellow, 72; mixed, 70 a 71. Oats, old Maryland and Ohio, 42; new, Maryland and Virginia, 37 a 38. Rye, 90 a \$8. Clover seed, \$4.75. Timothy \$3 a \$3.25.

Provisions are a shade firmer and prices unchanged declining.

The tobacco market continues firm, with a good shipping demand. Sales are making freely of Maryland and Ohio at last week's quotations. The week's inspections are about 900 hogsheads in all, mostly Maryland.